

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1867.

R. L. JOHNSTON, - - - EDITOR.
H. A. McPIKE, - - - PUBLISHER.

Democratic County Committee.

The Democratic County Committee of Cambria county are respectfully requested to meet at the Court House in Ebensburg, on Wednesday the 15th day of May next, for the purpose of transacting business relating to the coming election. A general attendance is requested. The following gentlemen compose said Committee: Wm. Buck, Jos. Maish, A. Martin, Francis Bearer, Henry Bender, Daniel McDonald, P. J. McKenzie, C. Warner, David Farner, John H. Douglas, John J. Lloyd, John Sharbaugh, John Manion, John Cooney, John H. Kennedy, George Gurley, Charles O'Hagan, D. F. A. Grier, Hugh Bradley, J. B. McCreight, Jos. Boxler, James King, Geo. Shaffer, Francis O'Friel, Thos. Judge, Edward Barren, John White, James Costelow, James Burk, John McColligan, Christian Walters, John F. Allen, GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Chairman.

THE SOUTH.

The present is the time for cool reflection. Business affairs are comparatively quiet—the people have returned to their avocations—there is no pending issue to evoke a conflict of opinion. The Radical Congress has adjourned, and monetary matters have improved in consequence thereof. This is not an opinion of ours, but a well established fact, admitted by all parties. The Radical Legislature has adjourned, and the Democratic and a majority of the Radical papers denounce it as corrupt and reckless beyond all precedent. Like Congress, their act of adjournment was the only act that met the approbation of the people.

The tax-paying masses are beginning to compare Radical legislation with that of former years, when purer principles prevailed in our National and State legislation, and the result of that comparison is by no means favorable to the party now in power. Radical extravagance has added greatly to the burdens of the people, while the course pursued by Congress has rendered the future of our country so uncertain as to place nearly all the burdens of taxation on the Northern people.

The Military Bill, which reduces ten sovereign States to the condition of territories, and substitutes a military Government for the civil power, contains no provision by which the Southern States will be restored to the Union, even after complying with all the requisitions of the Military Bill. Indeed, Thaddeus Stevens, the acknowledged Radical leader, says they shall not be. Thus, while, according to the theory of President Lincoln and President Johnson, the former enactments of Congress itself, and the concurrence of the Supreme Court, the Southern States were never out of the Union—while the surrender of the Southern armies under Lee and Johnston to the Union armies under Grant and Sherman, and the public declaration of President Lincoln made directly after those surrenders, and shortly before his death, recognized the Union as restored, and exacted no further terms of the seceding States than renewed fealty to the Constitution and the laws, a single department—Congress—repudiates this theory—declares that the Union is not restored, and shall not be for an indefinite period.

We are aware that some months since much was said about the unsettled condition of the South. Radical papers and Radical speakers were wont to dwell with much apparent emotion on acts of a lawless character in the States formerly in rebellion, more especially cases in which the unfortunate negro was the sufferer. Indeed, every murder, every riot, may, every assault and battery occurring in these States seemed a God-send to these editors and orators, as tending to show that perfect order was not restored in the South.

Now, we cheerfully admit, that many violations of the law have occurred in these States since the close of the rebellion, as many perhaps as before it commenced—nearly as many, perhaps, proportionately as now occur in Massachusetts, New York, or Pennsylvania. And such we may expect to occur hereafter, whether the Southern States be represented in Congress or not.

But, especially, it was urged that Northern men were badly dealt with in the South—that they were abused—not received into society—and not even allowed to speak in the South. And hence, it was argued that the South was not reconstructed, and that her people were unfit to enjoy the blessings of the Union.

But these changes have vanished from the radical papers, and you hear nothing of the kind from that quarter. Indeed, radicalism itself has furnished the best contradiction to this assertion. Henry Wilson, the Senator from Massachusetts—one of the most violent and vindictive radicals in the Senate—is even now making a political tour through the South, delivering radical speeches at every town to mixed assemblages of white and black auditors. He preaches radical doctrines from every stump as freely and as fiercely as he did in the Senate. And yet he is never molested—he passes along with the same impunity as he would in his own State, makes his speeches, and transmits their substance to his friends in the North. Judge Kelly, of Philadelphia, and other radicals are to follow him. These men are not the least afraid to go down among the "red handed rebels" of the South when a political purpose is to be gained by it. Then what becomes of their argument against a government of the "Constitution and the Laws" and in favor of a military government ignoring alike the lines and sovereignty of the States? Their own conduct is the best reply to their arguments. Then what is the cause of the madness which "rules the hour" in reference to the restoration of the Union? What is the motive that produces the delay in reaping the richest harvest of peace resulting from the glorious termination of the war? The answer is plain—it is purely a question of power.

Radicalism must elevate to the Presidency in 1868, Fred Douglass, or S. P. Chase, or B. Botwell Butler, (we put the best man foremost), and in order to do this the white man in the South must not vote, and the negro in the South must vote. It is well known that the majority of the slaves in the South were rebels, so far as they were anything, and espoused the cause of their masters. Notwithstanding this, while the legislation under the Military Bill would deny white rebels a vote, the whole negro vote, rebel or not rebel, is to be polled. No difference how "red-handed" the rebel is, if he is also black-handed, he has a sure thing of a vote. This is the game that is now being played, and he is at least purblind that cannot see it.

We ask the people, then—the honest yeomanry of the country—if it is not time to stay the destroying hand of this angel of darkness?—whether it is not best, the war being ended, to reap the fruits of peace?—whether it is not better to still keep an eye on the Constitution and laws of our fathers, and maintain the integrity of the flag of the Union, without erasing a stripe or blotting out a single star from the galaxy of States?

Let the people ponder! We are no alarmist. We never have for a single moment despaired of the Republic. But we do believe that it will owe its salvation in the coming struggle to the conservative sentiment of the country, and that the elevation to power of such men as Stevens, and Butler, and Sumner, without an executive arm to stay their revolutionary principles, will be the darkest day for our future that ever dawned upon our beloved country.

This records of the War Department show fifty persons are now confined at the Dry Tortugas—nine citizens and forty-one soldiers. The former are Mudd, Spangler, Arnold and O'Laughlin, the conspirators, St. Leger Greenleaf, sentenced to hard labor for life for conspiring to release prisoners of war; John P. Adair, a South Carolinian, sentenced to five years for robbery; John Walters, ten years for manslaughter, and Sam Henry, three years for assault with intent to kill. Of the soldiers, eighteen were sentenced for desertion, seven for assault with intent to kill, and six for robbery.

It is acknowledged by Physicians, Druggists, and everybody else who ever used it, that Dr. Strickland's Cough Balsam will cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, quicker and better than any other remedy known. We would recommend our readers to try this great remedy, knowing it to be A No. 1.

LANCASTER struck the Radicals a heavy blow on Friday last. The late Legislature gerrymandered the city in the most infamous manner, and hoped, in that way, to secure a majority in the Councils. But the Democracy were wide awake, and swept the city by an overwhelming majority. All honor to them!

In WASHINGTON there are more registered negro votes than white. If the negroes at the coming election vote for one of their own color for Mayor, he will be elected, and political equality, in the matter of office holding, thus receive its first practical illustration at the capital of the nation.

Gen. Rosecrans' Resignation.

Gen. Rosecrans, says the Tribune, who has recently resigned his rank as Brigadier General in the Regular Army will, perhaps, be referred to in after times as a conspicuous witness, if not of the ingratitude of the Republic, at least of the fact that war, like all other professions, is a good deal of a lottery in which it is not always the deserving who win the substantial rewards. Victor in the first important engagement which resulted favorably to the Union arms in the war of the Rebellion; planner and executor of four distinct campaigns, three of which were eminently successful; hero of several great battles, never decidedly beaten in any engagement, frank and resolute in his patriotism, and idolized by a hundred thousand veterans who fought under him, General Rosecrans, by a strange combination of misfortune, has never been in favor with his official superiors, and never obtained even from the people a fair recognition of his eminent services. It was less than sixty days after the attack upon Fort Sumter when he did us the first great service in Western Virginia by compelling the surrender of General Pagan at Rich Mountain. The planning and fighting were both exclusively his; the reward was given to McClellan. After McClellan had been transferred to the Potomac, Rosecrans fought the battle of Cumtux Ferry, drove Wise, Floyd and Lee across the mountains, finished the campaign with brilliant rapidity, and when there was hardly a rebel picket left on this side of the Allegheny Mountains, was relieved for no fault of his own, that a Mountain Department might be created for General Fremont. He fought and won the battle of Iuka in September, 1862, while his superior officer, Gen. Grant, was lying inactive with his troops four miles from the field of conflict, and although for this engagement he was made a major general of volunteers, there sprang out of it a misunderstanding with Gen. Grant which had much to do with the marooning of all Rosecrans' subsequent career. The next month at Corinth he beat Van Dorn and Price with but little more than half as many men as his adversaries, gaining the most important victory of the war up to that time. Recalled from the pursuit, greatly against his own judgment, by Gen. Grant, he was relieved of his command nine days after the battle and ordered to Cincinnati.

Two months after his appointment, October 30th, to the command of the Fourteenth Corps at Bowling Green, Kentucky, he had converted a demoralized rabble into a magnificent army, and led it across the Cumberland. The four days' battle of Stone River was won "not more by the intrepidity of the soldiers than by the personal valor and skill of Rosecrans himself, and was a magnificent prelude to the brilliant campaign of the summer of 1863, by which he drove Bragg's army out of Middle Tennessee, and across the Tennessee River. The battle of Chickamauga in September was a bloody encounter, in which both sides were too badly crippled to continue the fray; but it secured us in the possession of Chattanooga, the objective point of the campaign and the key of all the country south of the Cumberland Mountains. Nevertheless, Rosecrans was again relieved of his command, and for several months was allowed to remain in obscurity. Then he was sent to Missouri, where, besides doing efficient military service, he discovered the secret conspiracy of the Knights of the Golden Circle. Yet he was once more removed, and has never had a command since.

Whether General Rosecrans' unfortunate relations with the War Department and the Headquarters of the Army are to be traced to any fault of his own, we have no means of knowing. We only know that of all of our generals he has uniformly been one of the most fortunate in the field and the most unfortunate everywhere else; and that his retirement ought to awaken in us a double regret that we have lost the services of an accomplished officer, and have rewarded so inadequately what he has done for us hitherto.

—The dead body of a female infant was found near Greensburg a few days ago.

—Mr. George Peabody departed for England in the steamer Scotia, from New York, on Wednesday week.

—Irwin Davis, formerly a waiter at the Massasoit House, in Springfield, Mass., is now one of the richest men in California, his income being from \$50,000 to \$60,000 a month.

—A keg of powder exploded near Fort Lee, New York, on Tuesday, blowing a man named McCaffrey fifty feet into the air and "landing" him in the river. He swam ashore and is still living.

—At Sandyville, Iowa, recently, a man who was annoyed by the crying of his child, four or five months old, at night, got up and deliberately strangled it to death. He has been arrested for the crime.

—On Thursday evening last, in a house of evil repute in Pittsburgh, a young woman named Mollie Gimm or Moore committed suicide by taking laudanum. Shame at the life she had been leading, and a lack of resolution to abandon her dissolute career, were the probable reasons that induced self-destruction. She was about twenty-two years of age, and a native of Akron, Ohio.

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TO THE LADIES OF EBENSBURG AND VICINITY.—Having recently arrived from the city with a large assortment of *Spring and Summer Millinery and Straw Goods*, of the latest styles, comprising *Bonnets, Silks and Velvets, French Flowers*, an assortment of *ribbons*, all widths and colors, *Ladies' plain and fancy Dress Caps, Infants' Silk and Embroidered Caps*, together with *Hoop Skirts, Gossamer, Hosiery, Gloves, Ladies' and Gent's fine Linen Handkerchiefs*, &c., we invite the ladies of Ebensburg and surrounding districts to call and examine our stock, in the store room formerly occupied by E. Hughes, below the Mountain House.

We have a fashionable milliner of excellent taste, who will pay particular attention to bleaching, pressing and altering Hats and Bonnets to the latest styles.

Mrs. J. DOYLE,
Miss M. RUSSELL.

April 25-30.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of John O'Connell, Jr., for decree of specific performance, notice having been given to the heirs and legal representatives of Charles Heyer, deceased, on motion of F. A. Shoemaker, W. H. Sechler, Esq., appointed Commissioner to take testimony and proof of contract. By order of the Court, JAMES GRIFFIN, Clerk.

In pursuance of the above, notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of said appointment at the office of F. A. Shoemaker, Esq., in Ebensburg borough, on Thursday the 23rd day of May next, when and where all interested may attend.

W. H. SECHLER, Commissioner.

May 2, 1867.—34.

PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale two valuable tracts of **TIMBER LAND**, situated in Jackson township, Cambria county, and known as the "Lloyd Property." Also—Four other valuable tracts of **LAND**, situated in Cambria and Jackson townships, and known as the "Pennscola Property." Also—TWO FARMS adjoining the borough of Ebensburg—one containing about 100 acres; the other about 150 acres. The buildings are all in good repair, with never-failing springs of water near the houses.

Persons wishing to purchase or to farm on Timber Lands, will do well calling on me before buying or offering them for sale.

F. A. SHOEMAKER,
ap. 11.11. Atty at Law, Ebensburg.

CARD TO INVALIDS.—A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Address—

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
March 28, 1847.—3m.

JOHN ROCKETT & CO.
Desire to inform the public generally that they are now prepared to execute *House Signs and Ornamental Painting, Glazing, Paper Hanging, Graining and Calicoining*, &c., in Cambria, Blair or Huntingdon Counties, on the shortest notice, in the very best style, and at prices as reasonable as any other firm or individual in the country.

Call at their room in Lowther's building, under House's Drug Store, or address—

John Rockett & Co., Altoona, Pa.
April 25, 1867.—3m.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned on book account or by notes now due, are requested to call and settle the same either by paying the cash (which, of course, would be preferred) or giving or renewing their notes, on or before the 1st day of July next, as after that date all accounts remaining unsettled will be left in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

A. BAUTZ,
St. Augustine, May 2, 1867.—2m.

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